[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 14th December, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 390 copies.

Ruby mines at Mandalay.

THE *Nydya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 8th December, adverting to the lease granted to one Mr. Streeter by the Government of India for working the ruby mines in the neighbourhood of Mandalay on payment of four lakhs of rupees a year, says that the arrangement has deprived the Burmese lessees of their livelihood, who were allowed by the Burmese kings to work the mines on condition of making over all rubies exceeding 22 carats in weight to the latter and of keeping all the others themselves. They are naturally highly displeased with the contract entered into with Mr. Streeter by the Government of India and have cast in their lot with the rebels. It is a matter of surprise and regret that an experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin should adopt measures which, far from restoring order, are calculated to encourage disturbances. The *Sudhá* urges that the lease given to Mr. Streeter should be cancelled.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Mr. Bright on the hostile attitude of the British Government towards Russia.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 9th December, quotes an extract from the Hon'ble Mr. John Bright's letter to a friend, in which Mr. Bright endeavours to show that Russia has no intention of invading this country, but that the British Government itself is turning her into an enemy by its

unwise policy, and observes that the Hon'ble Mr. Bright's opinion deserves consideration. If there were a few more statesmen of similar liberal views, both England and India would be free from all danger of foreign invasion. The wrong policy at present pursued by Government has already necessitated the imposition of new burdens on the people, and consequently caused dissatisfaction in their minds.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Burma.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, says that the annexation of Burma was not a mistake, but that the Viceroy's estimate of the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in the province was undoubtedly wrong. Nothing could be more foolish than to restore the province now to a Burman prince. The rumour regarding Lord Dufferin's visit to Ratnagiri with a view to settling with Theebaw the question of his re-instatement is probably quite unfounded. The exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service in Burma deserves consideration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Lord Dufferin's Poona speech.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 4th December, adverting to Lord Dufferin's Poona speech, says that his Lordship endeavoured to answer the attacks made on him by native newspapers in connection with the appointment of the Public Service Commission and the encouragement of technical education. His indignation at their severe strictures on the formation of the Commission was doubtless justifiable to some extent, and judging from his observations, the measure will be very beneficial to natives. With reference to technical education, he assured the people that he did not mean to encourage it at the expense of high education. But his speech cannot be called a complete defence of his two years' government. He said nothing about the Burma war and the annexation of the province, which are the most important events of his administration. His Burma policy is now largely condemned both in this country and in England. Even most Anglo-Indian newspapers which originally approved of the war

have changed front. One of them says that Lord Dufferin's good reputation will be wrecked in Burma. The Anjuman is of opinion that there was no necessity for the war, as Theebaw could do no harm to the Government of India, and that the war is chiefly the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of the Indian treasury.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Sir Charles Aitchison and the Sikh community of Amritsar.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 9th December, says that it would seem that during the late illness of Sir Charles Aitchison religious recitations were made every day at the Sikh temple at Amritsar, and when the recitations lately came to a close a great festival was held, in which the nobility and gentry of the city took part. This is a good index to the popularity of the Lieutenant-Governor with the people of Amritsar, particularly with the Sikh community.

Public Service Commission.

The same paper, of the 11th December, regrets to say that the 184 interrogatories issued by the Public Service Commission reached the public associations, editors, and other persons only one week before the date fixed for the receipt of replies. It is believed that several public bodies have already applied to the Commission to be allowed more time to answer the questions. Could the Commission reasonably expect the people to answer in such a short time the interrogatories which it had taken much more time to prepare? According to the original plan the body was to commence its work more than a month later, owing to Sir Charles Aitchison's desire to go on tour in a portion of his territories before joining the Commission. It would be well if that plan were adhered to and the public were given sufficient time to consider and answer the questions. Moreover, the Secretary to the Commission should send a vernacular translation of the interrogatories to those persons who are unacquainted with English. If the latter get their own translations made, the translations may not be accurate. In that case their replies will not be correct and to the point. It was the hope of Sir Charles

Aitchison will take the matter into consideration. The Commission has been appointed to ascertain public opinion regarding the employment of natives in the public service, but apparently this object will not be secured if that body conducts its investigation with such improper haste. Such ill-advised proceedings on its part have already begun to create doubt and distrust in some quarters. (The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 11th December, adverting to the questions circulated by the Public Service Commission, hopes that the Commission, of which the sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb is President, will fully redress the grievances of natives, but urges that the date fixed for receipt of answers should be changed from 13th to the 31st December, in order that the people may get sufficient time to consider the subject.)

Circulation, 165 copies.

Rumoured abolition of the Department of Agriculture and Revenue.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th December, adverting to the rumour that the Secretary of State desires to abolish the Department of Agriculture and Revenue, protests against the proposal, and observes that agriculture being the principal industry of this country, the Department in question should be maintained by all means. If no great good has as yet accrued from it, it should be improved, but not abolished.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Tahsíldars and registration, N.-W. P.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th December, is at a loss to understand why effect is not given to the Resolution passed by the Local Government last year regarding the Tahsíldars being relieved of registration work and separate registrars being appointed. Several old Tahsíldars have received promotions and new ones have been appointed in their place, but the opportunities thus afforded for the appointment of separate registrars have not been utilized. The writer then argues that under the present system registration work interferes with the proper duties of Tahsíldars, and there is also sometimes great delay in registration, which causes much inconvenience and loss to the people.

Circulation, 650 copies.

Outrages committed by European soldiers on native women in a ship.

The *Mulki Shuhda* (Lahore), of the 6th December, adverting to the rumour that in a troopship which lately left Karachi European soldiers committed rape on native women, one of whom was a young girl, during the voyage, is sorry to say that it is believed that the male relatives of the women do not mean to institute criminal prosecutions against the offenders from aversion to publicity. But it is a matter of deep regret that the perpetrators of such heinous outrages should remain unpunished. If any natives outraged European women in this way, most thorough enquiries would be instituted and the culprits brought to justice.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Mahárája of Jaipur's contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the native newspapers of Bengal.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th December, says that the attacks made by the native newspapers of Bengal on the Mahárája of Jaipur in connection with his princely donation of one lakh of rupees to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund are most unjust. The Fund is intended to promote the welfare of native women, and therefore any person who contributes to the Fund deserves the thanks of the whole population.

Circulation, 2,800 copies.

Need for the appointment of female Judges.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 8th December, says that the subject of employment of women in post-offices has more than once engaged the attention of the public. But the *Akhbár* is of opinion that the services of females could be best utilized in the Judicial Department. A special court of justice, presided over by a female judge, should be established at the head-quarters of every district for deciding cases affecting women. All subordinate officials, and even chaprásis, attached to such a court, should be women, and only female pleaders should be allowed to practice in it. Female judges would be better able than male judges to decide cases affecting women, especially those regarding their misbehaviour. Moreover, this arrangement would do away with the difficulty connected with the

appearance of women, who live behind the screen, before a court of justice in any case. In Burma women are already largely employed in the courts of justice.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Oudh Wasiqas Act.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, says that the Oudh Wasiqas Act has been strongly condemned by some persons, but that it has not found any objectionable provisions in the Act. The Pensions Act has been extended to the wasiqas simply in order that all questions relating to the two kinds of allowances may be dealt with in the same way, but the measure does not practically affect the wasiqas, and the clamour raised against the Act in question is quite unreasonable.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd December, received on the 8th idem publishes a communication from a correspondent who calls himself a wasiqa-holder and who strongly condemns the Oudh Wasiqas Act. He says that the Bahu Begam and the kings of Oudh were most ill-advised in making over such large sums of money to the Government of India. The Act in question is quite opposed to the terms of the treaties concluded between the former and the latter. The writer is afraid that persons who have invested their money in Government promissory notes may lose it in the same way.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Haidarabad.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 10th, 11th, and 12th December, in answer to the comments of the *Statesman* in praise of Salar Jang and in favour of his retention in the office of Prime Minister of Haidarabad, does not approve of the interference of the Viceroy in the quarrel between the Nizam and Salar Jang. The conciliation effected between the two by His Excellency will not last long. As regards Salar Jang's abilities, he has caused disunion in the State, so that six different parties have sprung up. The *Pioneer* considers

the alleged embezzlement of 34 lakhs of rupees by the Prime Minister to be impossible. But there is nothing impossible in the report. If a Prime Minister commits an embezzlement, he is sure to misappropriate a large sum. There are in Haidarabad four properly qualified candidates for the office who are capable of managing the affairs of the State. One of them should be appointed to the office with the consent of the people, but the appointment should not be made for more than five years.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Quarrel between the Mahárája of Bharatpur and a jagírdár.

A correspondent of the *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th December, says that hitherto the Thakur of Pathnia, in Bharatpur, paid the Darbar only a present or tribute every year. Lately the Mahárája appointed a patwári in his estate and ordered him to pay his salary. The Thakur, considering this new arrangement as injurious to his dignity, offered to increase the amount of the present, but refused to pay the patwári. The Mahárája became highly indignant at his refusal, and ordered him to make over his arms to the Darbar, which he objected to do. On this His Highness immediately sent a large body of troops with 22 guns on the 16th November to subdue the refractory jagírdár. The troops commenced attack on his fortress, which was protected by 1,500 or 1,600 men, who made a bold defence. After two or three days' fighting the jagírdár's men left the fortress and fled, and about one hundred of them were captured by the State troops, who entirely destroyed the fortress. It is rumoured that about 20 men were killed on both sides in the fight. The occurrence of such an unfortunate incident is to be greatly regretted. The question is why the Government of India did not interfere in order to prevent the bloodshed. It may be hoped that a thorough enquiry will now be made into the matter and a Residency will be re-established at Bharatpur. (A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th December, gives a brief account of the incident, and thinks that the Mahárája was not justified in inflicting such severe punishment on the Thakur.)

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Cow-slaughter case, Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 11th December, says that the dismissal of the criminal prosecution connected with the slaughter of kine on the day of the late Id is assigned to different causes. Some persons say that the local authorities were deterred from convicting the accused by the threats of violence held out to them by Musalmáns; some are of opinion that Government desires to set class against class, and so forth. But the *Samáchár* thinks that the Magistrate was anxious to maintain his orders about cow-slaughter, though he had been deceived in passing the orders by the misrepresentations of the City Inspector of Police. True the case was tried by the Joint-Magistrate, but he was a subordinate of Mr. Porter and could not do anything against the wishes of the latter. It is believed that the Joint-Magistrate has observed in his judgment that the Hindús would have committed riots had kine been really killed openly by Musalmáns, as has been alleged by them. Here is a clear hint to the Hindús to commit riots when such outrages are perpetrated, if they desire to obtain a hearing.

Misbehaviour of Musalmáns at Allahabad.

The same paper complains that on the 6th December, at 8 P.M. a crowd of forty or fifty Musalmáns, armed with sticks, wandered about in the streets of Allahabad, indulging in the Muharram cries, although there was no Muharram festival that day. But the police did not interfere with the crowd. It is needless to say that such proceedings on the part of Musalmáns are calculated to cause a disturbance of the peace.

The same.

The same paper complains that, at Johnstongunj, Musalmáns prevented a Hindu from blowing the shell at his house on the occasion of the recital of religious books by threatening to attack him. There is sure to be a serious outbreak at Allahabad sooner or later. What are the Hindu Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates about? Why do they not

bring these unfortunate incidents to the notice of the Local Government? If any disturbances occur, they will undoubtedly get into difficulty.

Octroi office, Allahabad.

The same paper complains that traders are exposed to great inconvenience in dealing with the octroi office at Allahabad. They have to wait at the office for the whole day to obtain passes. There are also other complaints about the management of the office, but the *Samáchár* does not deem it expedient to publish them.

Circulation, 2,200 copies.

Alleged misbehaviour of octroi officials towards the people and the supply of dress to municipal chaprasis, Benares.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 6th December, complains that at Benares the muharrirs attached to octroi offices do not treat the people properly, and asks the municipal committee to warn them to be more polite. Again, the *Jíwan* complains that municipal chaprasis are not to be found very neatly dressed. The municipal committee should either supply them with uniforms *gratis* or make the same arrangements about their dress as apply to the police force.

Pork thrown into a Muhammadan mosque by a Hindu at Budaun.

A correspondent of the *Shula-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 7th December, writing from Budaun, complains that on the 9th day of the Muharram a piece of pork was discovered in a Muhammadan mosque in that city. On enquiry it was found that one Har Prasád, Municipal Commissioner, had caused the flesh to be thrown into the mosque. The Magistrate has ordered the papers connected with the case to be laid before the municipal committee.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Sewerage, Benares.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 1st December, received on the 8th idem, publishes a memorandum received from the Secretary to the Benares Sewerage Committee. The memorandum gives the proceedings of the public meeting held at Benares on the 18th November to consider the expediency of altering

the course of the sewers with a view to preventing the filth from falling into the Ganges. The proposal, was highly approved by the meeting, and an influential committee appointed to give effect to it, having the Mahárája of Benares as President. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner attended the meeting. The Mahárája of Darbhanga will contribute one lakh of rupees and the Mahárája of Benares and Diwan Ram Chandra fifty thousand rupees each to the fund established for the purpose. The *Sarosh* welcomes the movement and says that it will greatly improve the public health. (The memorandum issued by the Sewerage Committee has also appeared in several other newspapers. *The Akhbár-i-Chunar*, of the 7th December, hopes that all Hindu princes will contribute liberal donations and will soon make the scheme a *fait accompli*.)

Circulation, 100 copies.

Late Pushkar Fair, Ajmere.

A correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 11th December, adverting to the Pushkar Fair at Ajmere, complains that a tax was levied from the traders for the first time, and that consequently the number of stalls at the fair was much smaller than it otherwise would have been. The writer ascribes the outbreak of cholera to the circumstance that the pilgrims had to drink unclean water and that proper sanitary arrangements had not been made by the municipal committee.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Urdu translation of *The Life of Lord Lawrence*.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th December, publishes a notice stating that the proprietor of the newspaper has prepared an Urdu translation of *The Life of Lord Lawrence*, which will be published next month. He appealed to native noblemen and gentlemen to help him in bringing out the translation by purchasing copies at Rs. 100 each. Some native princes and other gentlemen, whose names are given, have responded to the appeal and have agreed to take one or more copies at that rate. The Mahárája of Kashmir, who purchases ten copies, heads the list.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Aftab-i-Punjab*	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Ayá Singh	Dec. 5th & 11th.	Dec. 8th & 14th.	184 copies.
2	*Aftab-i-Azamgarh*	Azamgarh	"	"	Ilhám Ali	Nov. 29th & Dec. 6th.	" 12th	
3	*Aftab-i-Hind*	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	Dec. 11th	" 13th	350 "
4	*Aftab-i-Panjáb*	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Diván Búta Singh	" 8th, 8th, & 10th.	" 9th, 10th & 13th.	500 "
5	*Agra Akhbar*	Agra	"	Weekly	Shujáu-l-Hasan	" 7th	" 11th	150 "
6	*Ainu-l-Akhbar*	Moráddábád	"	"	Dilawar Ali	Nov. 30th	" 8th	140 "
7	*Akhbar-i-Alam*	Meerut	"	"	Muqartab Husain Khán.	Dec. 7th	" 10th	70 "
8	*Akhbar-i-Am*	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 8th & 11th.	" 11th & 14th.	2,800 "
9	*Akhbar-i-Chunar*	Chunár	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khán	" 7th	" 11th	254 "
10	*Ahmadi-l-Akhbar*	Delhi	"	"	Fakhru-l-din	" 10th	" 14th.	
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 7th & 11th.	" 9th & 13th.	510 copies (including 278 copies taken by Government).
12	*Almorá Akhbar*	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 6th	" 8th	102 copies.
13	*Amjadi-l-Akhbar*	Badáun	Urdú	"	Alí Amjad Husain	" 7th	" 9th	300 "
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind*	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lál	" 4th	" 13th	150 "
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb*	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" "	" 9th	150 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
16	*Asad* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Dec. 7th ...	Dec. 8th ...	240 copies.
17	*Bharat Bhushan* ...	Cawnpore ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	For November ...	„ 10th ...	192 „
18	*Bharat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishna Varmá,	Dec. 6th & 13th,	„ 8th & 14th,	2,200 „
19	*Bharat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhábád,	„ ...	Monthly ...	Ganesh Prasád ...	For October ...	„ 8th ...	400 „
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Dec. 11th ...	„ 14th ...	200 „
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	450 „
22	*Danish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ráj Nath ...	„ 8th ...	„ 12th ...	120 „
23	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Faslu-l-dín ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	315 „
24	*Ghunchah-i-Hind* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Maháráj Kishun ...	„ 4th & 11th,	„ 8th & 14th,	425 „
25	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhí ...	„ ...	Lahná Singh ...	„ 8th ...	„ 13th ...	275 „
26	*Hikmatulúm* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	„ 7th to 12th,	„ 8th to 13th,	165 „
27	*Jain Prakash* ...	Farrukhnagar,	„	Monthly ...	Jiyá Lál ...	For December ...	„ 13th ...	100 „
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	Dec. 8th & 11th,	„ 12th & 14th,	125 „
29	*Jalwa-i-Badí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	„ 2nd & 9th,	„ 8th & 14th,	125 „
30	*Jalwa-i-Tur* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	90 „
31	*Jam-i-Jamshed* ...	Moráddbád ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 5th ...	„ „ ...	125 „
32	[illegible] ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	200 „
33	*Kashi Patrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	„ ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 10th ...	„ 11th ...	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
34	[illegible]							
35	[illegible]							
36	[illegible]	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 9th ...	„ 10th ...	200 copies.

35	Khair Khwáh-i-Ám	Gujrát	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ballá Rám	...	,, 9th	...	,, 13th.	...	300 copies
36	Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Sálig Rám	...	,, ,,	...	,, 14th	...	850 ,,
37	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.	Gujránwálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Birj Lál	...	Nov. 16th	...	,, 10th	...	300 ,,
38	Khair-ul-Ittifáq	Peshávar	...	,,	...	,,	...	Mashar Ahsan Khán,		Dec. 7th	...	,, ,,	...	200 ,,
39	[illegible]	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harrukh Rái	...	,, 7th, 9th, & 11th.	...	,, 10th, 12th & 14th.	...	450 ,,
40	Lahore Gazette	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Dídár Bakhsh	...	,, 4th	...	,, 8th	...	160 ,,
41	Lutf-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Latíf	...	,, 10th	...	,, 12th	...	150 ,,
42	Lyallpur Gazette	Delhí	...	,,	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqí Dás	...	,, 8th	...	,, 9th	...	100 ,,
43	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	,, 6th	...	,, 10th	...	140 ,,
44	Mashhar-ul-Qasas	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ghulám Muhammad,		,, 7th	...	,, 9th	...	200 ,,
45	Mashr-i-Ám	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Durgá Prasád	...	,, 11th	...	,, 14th	...	59 ,,
46	Mashr-i-Fatiá	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Raza	...	,, 9th	...	,, ,,	...	150 ,,
47	Mashr-i-Núr	Bijnor	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhibu-l-lah	...	,, 7th	...	,, 11th	...	250 ,,
48	Mashr-i-Pílá	Láhore	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Mukund Rám	...	,, 8th	...	,, 9th	...	350 ,,
49	Mashr-i-Ám	Agrá	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khán	...	,, 10th	...	,, 14th	...	125 ,,
50	Mitthí Náchabar	Láhore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jawád Alí Sháh	...	,, 3rd & 9th,		,, 8th & 13th,		150 ,,
51	Mitthí Shahná	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	,, 6th	...	,, 12th	...	650 ,,
52	Nasiru-l-Ahsan	Moráddábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Amjad Alí	...	,, ,,	...	,, 8th	...	175 ,,
53	Nasiru-l-Akhbár	Etáwah	...	,,	...	Bi-Weekly	...	Rúhu-llah Khán	...	,, 8th	...	,, 11th	...	175 ,,
54	Nasiru-l-Hind	Moráddábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Avtár Krishn	...	,, 7th	...	,, 9th	...	160 copies
55	Nasim-i-Agrá	Agrá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamná Dás	...	,, 7th	...	,, 9th	...	325 ,,
56	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Shiva Náráyan	...	,, 8th	...	,, 10th	...	52 ,,
57	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Isháq	...	,, 7th	...	,, ,,	...	50 ,,
58	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badáun	...	,,	...	,,	...	Imtiáz Ahmad	...	,, 4th	...	,, 9th	...	175 ,,
59	Nigamendyán	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Monthly	...	Debí Prasád	...	For December	...	,, 10th	...	181 ,,
60	Nusrat-ul-Islám	Moráddábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fahímu-l-dín	...	Dec. 10th	...	,, 13th	...	190
61	Núr Afshán	Ludhiáná	...	,,	...	,,	...	Rev. C. B. Newton...		,, 9th	...	,, 11th	...	755 ,,
62	Nusratu-l-Akhbár	Delhí	...	,,	...	,,	...	Nusrat Alí	...	,, 1st & 8th,		,, 8th & 14th,		200 ,,
63	Nyaya Darshan	Hardá	...	Marátha-Hindí-English.		,,	...	Básudeva Bháshar...		,, 8th	...	,, 9th	...	890 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
64	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	Dec. 8th to 14th,	Dec. 8th to 14th,	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
65	*Oudh Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	" 2nd ...	" 8th ...	300 copies.
66	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Láhore ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	300 "
67	*Panjáb Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	" 8th ...	" 13th ...	80 "
68	*Pate Khán* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	" " ...	" 11th ...	400 "
69	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	" ...	" ...	Dín Muhammad ...	" 7th ...	" 9th ...	670 "
70	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	" ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	" 11th ...	" 11th ...	550 "
71	*Prince of Wales Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	70 "
72	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	" 11th ...	" 13th ...	125 "
73	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	" ...	" ...	Díván Chand ...	Nov. 16th ...	" 11th ...	300 "
74	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	" ...	" ...	Muharram Alí ...	Dec. 4th ...	" 8th ...	450 "
75	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	" ...	" ...	Ghulám Husain ...	" 6th ...	" " ...	350 "
76	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	" ...	Tri-weekly ...	Nádir Alí ...	" 7th, 9th, & 11th.	" 9th, 11th & 13th.	410 "
77	*Rájputáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	" 6th ...	" 8th ...	381 "
78	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq. ...	" 9th ...	" 13th ...	125 "
79	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moráddbád ...	" ...	" ...	Jamshed Alí ...	" 5th ...	" 11th ...	125 "

80	*Rosénah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	,,	8th, 9th, & 13th.	,,	9th, 12th & 14th.	150	,,
81	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahawalpur ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,,	9th ...	,,	12th ...	250	,,
82	*Sahífu-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,,	,, ...	,,	11th ...	325	,,
83	*Sajjan Kirtí Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,,	6th ...	,,	,, ...	200	,,
84	*Sarsah-i-Benares* ...	Benares ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Wali Muhammad ...	,,	1st ...	,,	8th ...	450	,,
85	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Ibráhím,	,,	7th ...	,,	9th ...	61	,,
86	*Siráju-l-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faqír Muhammad ...	,,	6th ...	,,	,, ...	307	,,
87	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marátha-Hindí.	,, ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,,	8th ...	,,	11th ...	200	,,
88	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Muhammad Rasá ...	,,	9th ...	,,	14th ...	150	,,
89	*Tamaddní* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Púran Chand ...	,,	8th ...	,,	11th ...	125	,,
90	*Vasfu-l-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,,	5th ...	,,	8th ...	192	,,
91	*Vazíru-l-Mulk* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	,,	7th ...	,,	12th ...	250	,,
92	*Victoria Paper* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,,	7th to 11th,	,,	10th to 14th,	800	,,
93	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marátha ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	,,	9th ...	,,	11th ...	120	,,
94	*Waqáya-i-Alam* ...	Ghásípur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	,,	6th ...	,,	,, ...	225	,,
95	*Zarífu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sábit Alí ...	,,	8th ...	,,	10th ...	200	,,

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